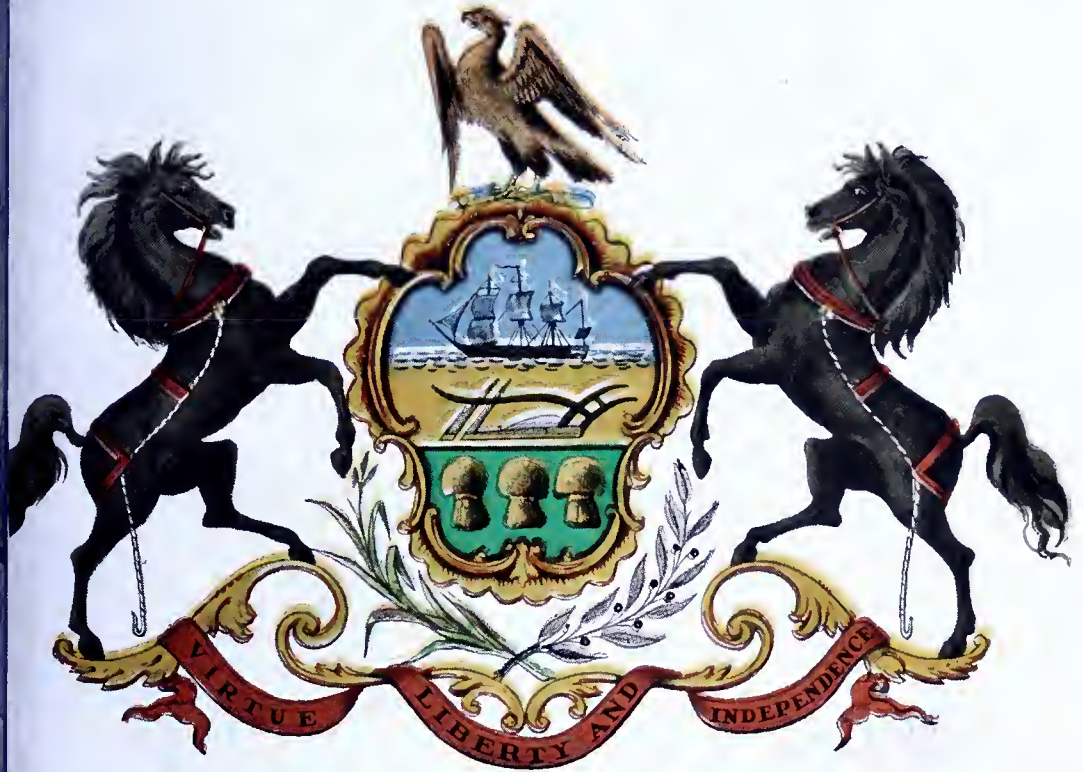


Facts About Pennsylvania

FOR

Young Citizens



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Public Instruction
HARRISBURG

17
249
3.



Obverse



Reverse

THE STATE SEAL (*see above*)

The Seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was designed and approved in 1776 but not adopted legally until 1791, the year following the passage of the State Constitution of 1780-90. In 1809, a new die of the Great Seal was cut and its description officially recorded in obedience to the directions of an Act of General Assembly. The seal now in use, however, was not adopted until 1893, several modifications and corrections having been made during the intervening years.

Today the Great Seal of the Commonwealth must be affixed directly to such documents as patents, proclamations, commissions and papers of state before they can become official documents. The dies of both the obverse and reverse of the State Seal are in the custody of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

That the obverse of the State Seal is also incorporated in the State coat of arms and State flag is obvious to the careful observer. Outstanding emblems emblazoned on the shield in the center of the obverse of the seal are the ship, the plough, and the sheaves of wheat. Originally, these were the seals of three colonial counties of Pennsylvania: the crest of Philadelphia County—a ship under full sail; the crest of Chester County—a plough; the crest of Sussex County, Delaware—a sheaf of wheat. The use of the shield, with an eagle crest, upon which the ship, plough, and wheat sheaves are emblazoned, was introduced in the Legislature of 1809.

The reverse, or counter-seal of the State, depicts Liberty in the form of a woman, bearing in her left hand a wand topped by a liberty cap and in her right hand, a drawn sword. She is trampling a lion, the personification of tyranny.

Both the obverse and reverse of the Seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania are required on certain State documents. The reverse is in black and white only.

Facts About Pennsylvania

FOR

Young Citizens



BULLETIN 219 • 1955

•

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Department of Public Instruction
HARRISBURG

THE STATE COAT OF ARMS

(See Front Cover)

THE PENNSYLVANIA coat of arms was seldom used until after the Declaration of Independence when the State coat of arms appeared on state paper money issued in 1777. This first coat of arms was almost the same as the State Seal without the encircling inscription.

In 1778, Caleb Lowmes of Philadelphia prepared a coat of arms, heraldic in design, with the shield and crest similar to the shield and crest of the Seal of the State of Pennsylvania; the supporters for the shield and crest were two black horses, harnessed for drawing a vehicle, rearing on their hind legs and facing each other on either side of the shield. Behind each horse was a stalk of corn; below the shield a cornstalk and an olive branch were crossed; and across the base of the coat of arms was looped a streamer bearing the State's motto, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."

In 1874, the General Assembly approved a commission to prescribe one official coat of arms for the State of Pennsylvania. In 1875, this commission reported to the General Assembly the Coat of Arms with the heraldic design colors depicted on the front cover of this bulletin.

FOREWORD

•

THE CHILDREN OF PENNSYLVANIA write many letters to the Governor of the Commonwealth, asking about Pennsylvania's history and government, and for other information about our great State.

This bulletin is intended for Pennsylvania's children who want to know about their heritage from the past and their responsibilities as citizens and as future voters. Many of them in their letters request Governor Leader's photograph and autograph.

It is a pleasure in this publication to present our school children to the Honorable George M. Leader, Governor of Pennsylvania.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Ralph A. Swan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the beginning.

Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction

August 1955



George M. Leader



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

June 9, 1955

To Pennsylvania's Young Citizens:

It is a great pleasure for me to speak to you through this publication of the Department of Public Instruction. Many of you write to me for information regarding our great State. This Bulletin 219 should answer many of your questions about the living history of our Commonwealth.

In a real sense, Pennsylvania is the historic keystone of American democracy and of the Union. No one can read even a part of the Pennsylvania chronicle and not be stirred by the stories of William Penn, Daniel Boone, Benjamin Franklin, and many more great Pennsylvanians. Philadelphia was the birthplace of our Nation and the actual scene of the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the framing of the Constitution of the United States. No real American can be indifferent to these inspiring facts; no State deserves more the devotion of its citizens.

Your many requests for information about our State assure me that you have a lively interest in Pennsylvania. May Bulletin 219 add much to your enthusiasm for our State.

Sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "George M. Leader".

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

•

We wish here to express appreciation for the following services performed in the preparation of *Facts About Pennsylvania for Young Citizens*:

To the Department of Commerce, the Department of Property and Supplies, and the Historical and Museum Commission for plates and photographs borrowed in the interest of economy.

To the Department of Forests and Waters for material on State Parks and State Monuments.

To Dr. H. E. Gayman, Executive Secretary, Pennsylvania State Education Association, for reviewing the manuscript.

To Mr. S. Edward Moore, Parliamentarian, House of Representatives, for permission to adapt his drawing illustrating how a bill becomes a law.

To Miss Avis M. C. Cauley, Mrs. Georgia Martin, and Mrs. Ethel Rolston of the Department of Public Instruction for their assistance in preparation of manuscript material.

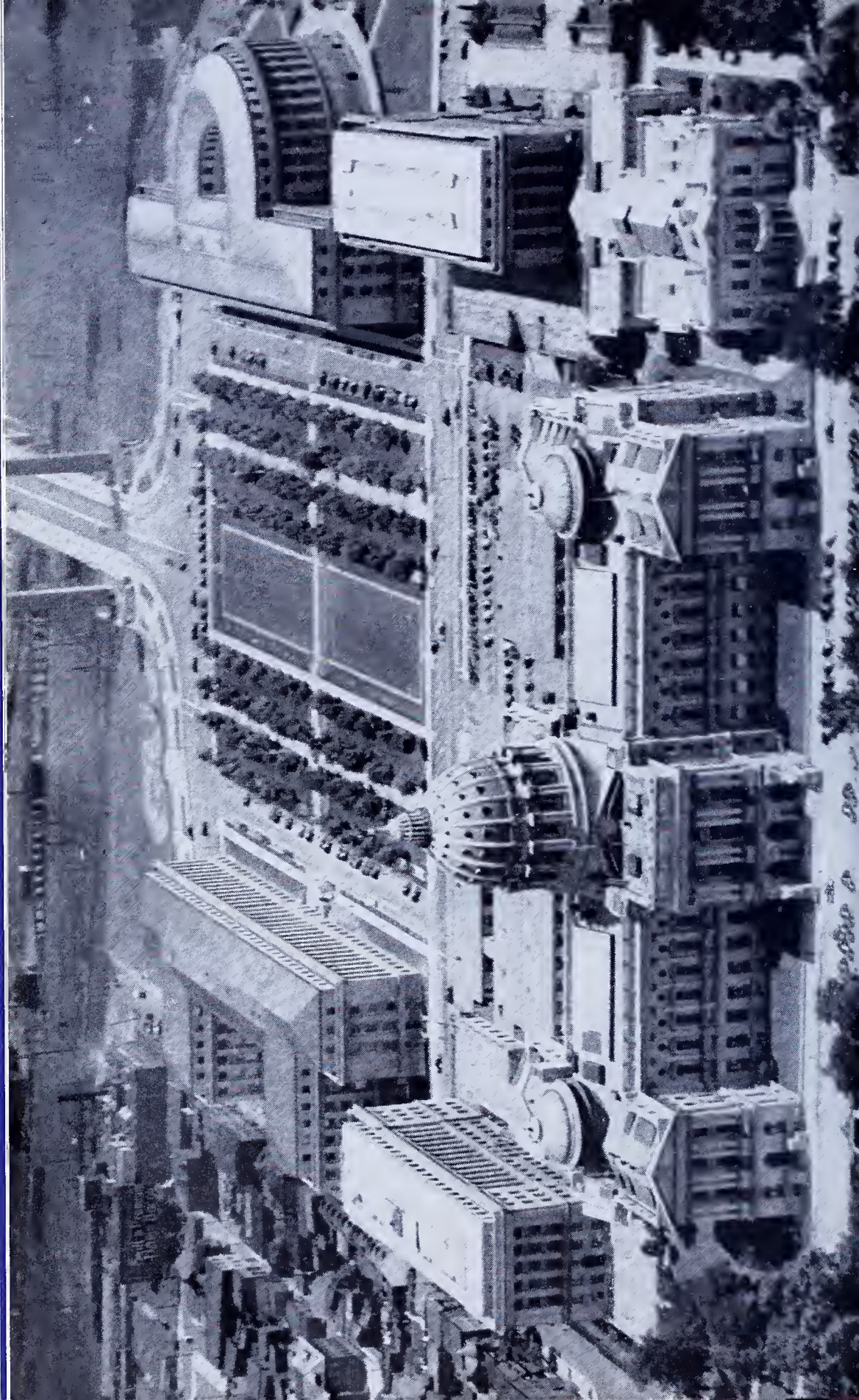
RACHEL S. TURNER, *Editor,*
Department of Public Instruction.

CONTENTS

•

PAGE

Foreword	iii
Governor's Letter to Pennsylvania Children	v
Acknowledgments	vi
The Capitol Buildings	1
Pennsylvania—Penn's Woods—Penn's Province—One of the Original Thirteen States	11
Pennsylvania—the Keystone State	31
Pennsylvania Government	33
Pennsylvania's Parks	43
Governors of Pennsylvania since 1790	52



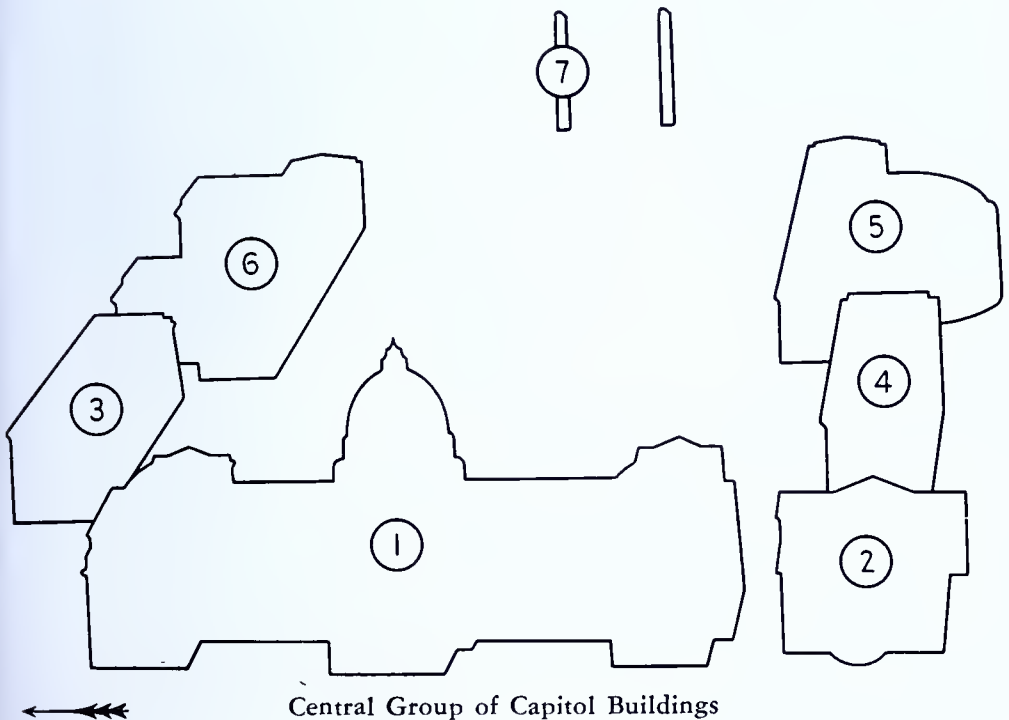
THE CAPITOL BUILDINGS

EXTENSION OF CAPITOL PARK

THE ORIGINAL Capitol Park comprised a four-acre grant from John Harris, founder of Harrisburg. In 1873 these grounds were increased to 15 acres. Between 1912 and 1919 the Park was enlarged to 45 acres through the purchase of the area included between the Capitol and the railroad and between Walnut Street and North Street. This area included 537 properties and, with the removal of the buildings, was acquired at a cost of \$2,300,000.

In 1916, Arnold W. Brunner, architect, and Warren H. Manning, landscape architect, were commissioned to prepare comprehensive plans for the future development of this area. In 1943, the General Assembly established a Capitol Park Extension Commission to approve all acquisitions involved in purchasing the area north of the Capitol to Forster Street between Third Street and the railroad. At present about one half the properties in this area have been acquired. Work is now in progress in this area on an 18-story building for Labor and Industry and on a new Commonwealth Office Building.

The buildings on the chart below can be identified with the photograph on the opposite page and, by number, with the descriptive paragraphs which follow:



1. *Main Capitol*—After fire destroyed the old Capitol Building February 2, 1897, the present Capitol, designed in classic Italian Renaissance architecture, was planned. It is 520 feet long, 254 feet wide, contains 475 rooms, and covers two acres of ground. Surmounting its dome, which rises to a height of 272 feet, is a figure symbolic of the Commonwealth. The Capitol was dedicated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906.

Flanking the sides of the central entrance are two heroic groups of statuary by Pennsylvania-born sculptor, George Grey Barnard.

Off the second floor balcony to the north of the rotunda is the Senate Chamber. The paintings in this room are by Pennsylvania's famous artist, Violet Oakley, who lives in Philadelphia. The two paintings in front and to the left represent "The Creation of the Union" and

Capitol Dome Lighted





Mural in Senate Chambers—Washington Presiding over the Constitutional Convention at Independence Hall in 1787

portray Washington and his troops on their way to Brandywine in 1777 and Washington presiding over the Constitutional Convention at Independence Hall in 1787. See mural above.

In front and to the right are paintings representing “The Preservation of the Union” and portraying General Meade and troops in camp before Gettysburg in 1863 and Lincoln at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg in 1863. See mural, page 4.

At the rear of the room are the two paintings that depict old Quaker legends: one, The Open Latch String, and the other, the Friend (Quaker) who purchased and set free a boatload of slaves.



Mural in Senate Chambers, representing Lincoln at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1863

The House of Representatives Chamber is off the second floor balcony to the south of the rotunda. It is richly decorated with architectural detail, stained glass windows by W. B. Van Ingen, and paintings by Edwin Austin Abbey.

Directly above the Speaker's platform is the largest of these paintings, the "Apotheosis," which portrays men prominent in the Commonwealth's early history (see page 7). To the left of the "Apotheosis" is "Penn's Treaty with the Indians" and to the right is the "Reading of the Declaration of Independence" at Independence Hall. Between the two entrances at the rear is "Valley Forge" showing Baron Von Steuben instructing recruits.

2. *The State Museum*—This building, which was erected in 1893-1894 (before the old Capitol burned) to house the Executive and other offices of the Commonwealth, as well as the State Library, now contains the State Museum. The Museum contains exhibits pertaining to the history of Pennsylvania, including specimens of the wild life of the Commonwealth, Indian relics, and examples of the equipment and furnishings of the early settlers.

3. *The North Office Building*—The North Office Building is a simply designed structure 292 feet long, 87 feet wide, and seven stories high. It was completed in 1929. The panels of the large bronze doors by Carl P. Jennewein symbolize the construction of state highways and the various forms of travel.

4. *The South Office Building*—The South Office Building exactly balances the North Office Building being the same in area and height and almost the same in design. It houses the Departments of Health and Agriculture, the Game Commission, and the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

5. *The Education Building*—The Education Building is five stories high with The Forum, a semicircular auditorium wing, the same height. In addition to office space for the Department of Public Instruction, it contains the Forum and the State Library. At the main entrance are three doors of sculptured bronze by Lee Lawrie with panels depicting the laboring man in his various occupations. The ceiling of the Main Lobby is decorated with paintings suggesting many phases of learning.

The Forum, modeled after a Roman forum, seats 1,833 persons. On its circular walls are map paintings with the sea in black and the land in tan, pink, and green alternating with chronological tables covering the history of the world (see page 9).

The ceiling of the Forum is painted to represent the sky. More than a thousand stars are shown in their proper relative positions. Three hundred sixty-five of these are of crystal glass which can be illuminated in graded brilliancy according to their respective magnitudes. Suspended from the center of the blue ceiling is an elliptical sunburst design, depicting the three theories of the universe—the Ptolemaic, the Copernican, and the modern Keplerian.

6. *The Finance Building*—The Finance Building completes this group of Capitol buildings. Completed in 1939, the building is



The Betsy Ross House

THE BETSY ROSS HOUSE

AT 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia, stands the house where Betsy Ross is said to have made the first American flag. Betsy Ross, *nee* Griscom, is reputed to have made the flag at the request of George Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross.

The "stars-and-stripes" flag was voted the national emblem by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777. From this date originates Flag Day, a State holiday in Pennsylvania observed annually on June 14th according to the Act of May 31, 1893, P. L. 188, designating certain days as legal holidays.

U-shaped in plan and seven stories in height. It is occupied by the Fiscal Department of the Treasurer, of the Auditor General, and of Revenue.

7. *The Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge*—The Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge was authorized as a memorial to the citizens of Pennsylvania who served in World War I. The pylons at the entrance of the bridge are topped by monumental eagles, sculptured by Lee Lawrie.



Mural in House Chamber

THE APOTHEOSIS OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE House of Representatives Pennsylvania's legislators are challenged by Edwin A. Abbey's mural, the Apotheosis of Pennsylvania, depicting famous men who in the past established a record of high endeavor for their State. These historic figures, united by an inconspicuous colonnade in the background, are grouped below the "Genius of State," enthroned in a cupola against a background of blue sky.

Laurel wreaths decorate the center of the first steps below the throne. These steps are occupied by figures prominent in the earliest days of Pennsylvania's history. To the left of the wreaths stands Sir Walter Raleigh, one of the first to obtain colonial grants, a man who foresaw the great future of the New World. Near him are such early navigators as Hendrick Hudson, who discovered the Delaware, and Peter Minuit who sailed into Chesapeake Bay. To the right of the laurel wreaths is the hardy path-breaker with his trusty rifle; Pastorius and Kelpius stand among other leaders of those various religious sects which contributed to the early history of the church in America.

Just below these standing pioneers, marble seats are occupied by later servants of the State. Beginning at the far left is John Dickinson, a sound patriot. Judge Thomas McKean sits in grave contemplation with Provost Smith of the University of Pennsylvania and William White, the first Protestant bishop of Pennsylvania. A central place is occupied by Pastor Muhlenberg, who fought for his country from the pulpit and as a soldier. To his right is George Mifflin Dallas, the statesman who served as a Senator, as Vice-President, and as Minister to Great Britain. The last of the seated figures is John Fitch, holding the model of his steamboat engine. Grouped to his left are others interested in the sciences: David Rittenhouse, the astronomer and philosopher; Caspar Wistar, the noted surgeon; John Bartram and his son William, renowned botanists; Oliver Evans with his road engine; and Thomas Paine, political philosopher, writer, and orator who stands meditatively with his chin in his hand.

The central figure in the foreground is William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, with Benjamin Franklin, statesman, scientist, and philosopher to his right and Robert Morris, financier, statesman, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, to his left.

A conspicuous figure in the foreground to the right is Stephen Girard, founder of the school for orphan boys, now called Girard College. To his left are representatives of Pennsylvania's outstanding industries—steel, oil, and mine workers.

At the far left of the mural stands Anthony Wayne, revolutionary hero, drawing his sword, and below him are Andrew G. Curtin, famous Civil War Governor of Pennsylvania, standing with folded arms, and Thaddeus Stevens, lawyer and legislator, who salutes with raised hat the soldiers passing below under the command of Generals Hancock and Meade.



The Education Building, Harrisburg



THE WALLS OF THE FORUM

IN THE rear of the Forum above the seats runs a Promenade, its curved walls covered by seven pictorial maps and eight chronological tables recording the history of human civilization. Each of these maps depicts a period in the history of Man and each table refers to a map and explains its meaning. Eric Gugler and Ricard Brooks were the designers and painters of these murals and the ceiling of the Forum, under the supervision of architects, William Gehron and Sidney F. Ross.

Beginning at the extreme right of the Promenade are three maps with their chronological tables recording the history of Oriental or Eastern civilization, and at the extreme left of the Promenade are three similar maps and tables recording the history of the Occidental or Western peoples. These two groups of maps are joined in the center of the Promenade by a map of Modern Civilization which records events through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to World War I. On each side of this central map is a chronological table which records the merging of these two civilizations. The tables adjacent to the map of the Modern World record cultural progress in the Arts and Sciences as well as political and social developments.

On all of the maps, different centuries are depicted in different colors. With each map there is a key, explaining which century the color represents and stating briefly the people and events contributing most to the progress of Man in that particular century.



Independence Hall, Philadelphia (see page 56). Here you may see the famous Liberty Bell

PENNSYLVANIA

PENN'S WOODS—PENN'S PROVINCE

ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

THE Indians roamed over the land that is Pennsylvania long before Charles II, King of England, granted a charter for it to William Penn, March 4, 1681, and named it "Pennsylvania" in honor of Admiral Penn, William Penn's father. Of the thirteen colonies of the new Nation, created in 1776, the Keystone State¹ was the next to the last to be established.

William Penn wrote a letter in 1683 to the Earl of Sunderland, direct ancestor of the former English Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, telling him about the Pennsylvania Indians. He said:

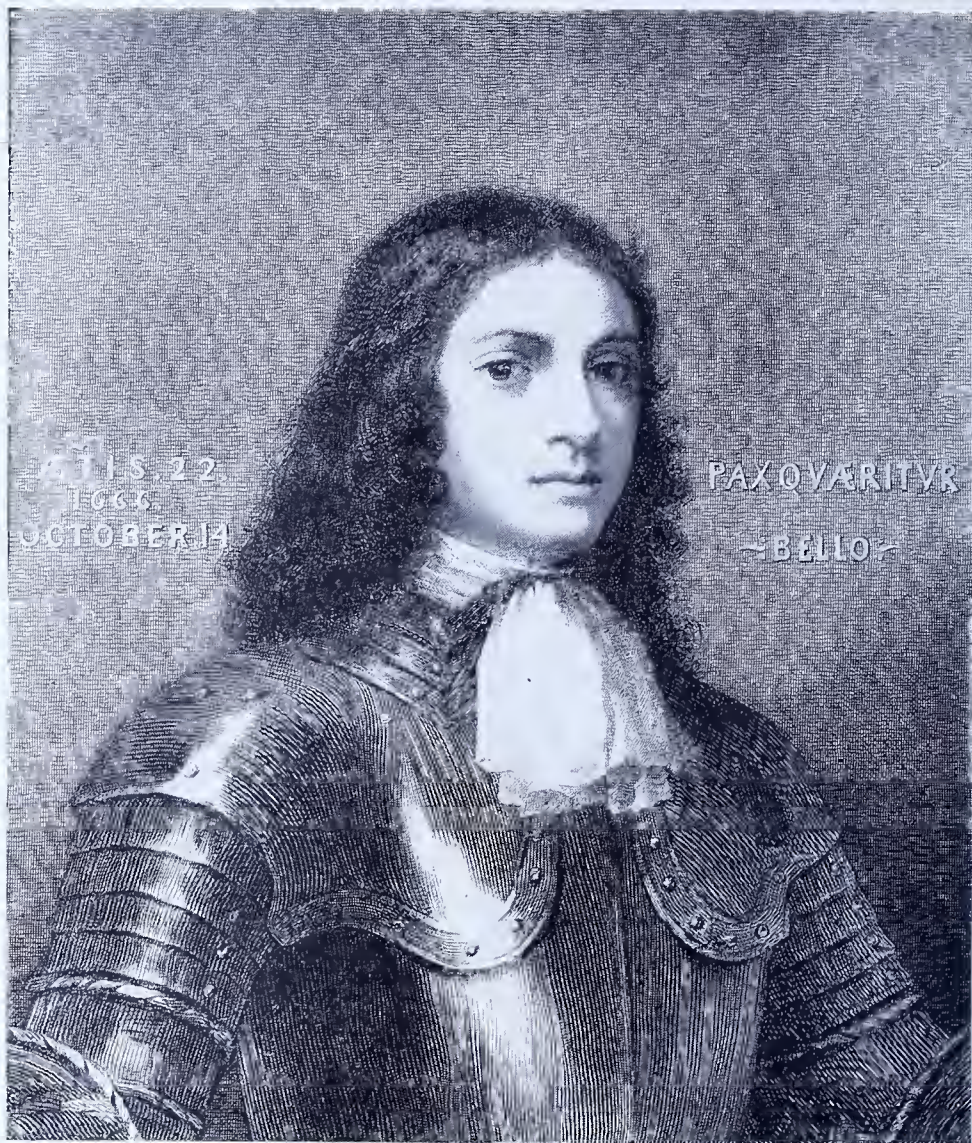
For the people . . . have great shape, strength, agility; in Council . . . they . . . observe property & Government . . . None speak but the aged, they having Consulted the rest before; thus in selling me their land they order'd themselves; I must say . . . they are an extraordinary people . . .

The Indians played an important part in the early history of Pennsylvania. With the coming of the white man necessary relationships with the Indians were established, and owing to the Swedish settlers' fair treatment and William Penn's just and friendly policy in dealing with the Indians, Pennsylvania enjoyed 75 years of unbroken peace with them. The Indians in turn, taught the white men to clear the forests, till the soil, build shelters, and grow valuable crops. Indian trails became routes of travel and communication. In present-day Pennsylvania the only survivors of the Pennsylvania Indians living in an Indian Community are the Cornplanter Indians living on a Grant in Warren County.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Before the coming of William Penn and the English Quakers, other nations had made settlements in Pennsylvania. The first settlement attempted was by the Dutch along the shores of the Delaware River in 1623; after 15 years they were succeeded by the Swedes, who in turn occupied the settlement for 17 years before the Dutch repossessed it. After nine years of possession by the Dutch, the English possessed it and held it under the Duke of York until the arrival of the Quakers in 1681.

¹A name given to Pennsylvania because of its one-time central geographical position in the colonies. See page 31.



William Penn at the Age of Twenty-two.

WILLIAM PENN AT THE AGE OF TWENTY-TWO

THIS authentic picture of William Penn was made at the age of twenty-two while he was in Ireland managing his father's Irish estates. His father had sent him there in the hope that work and the pleasures common to youth might distract young Penn from his deep religious concentration.

While in Ireland William Penn, the devout young Quaker, joined the expedition to subdue an insurrection in Carrickfergus. For that purpose he procured a suit of armor in which he posed for this portrait.



Old Swedes' Church, Philadelphia

Governor Johan Printz was sent by the Swedish government to the Swedish colony at Fort Christina, situated where Wilmington, Delaware, now stands. He arranged to remove the seat of government to Tinicum Island. There was located the first permanent white colony in present Pennsylvania. This island is now the site of the Commonwealth's Governor Printz Park.*

When the Founder, William Penn, arrived in Pennsylvania in October, 1682, to visit his "holy experiment" as he called it, he came to Upland. Penn changed the name of Upland to Chester. His capital city was Philadelphia, the "Greene Country Towne." *The First Frame of Government* for Pennsylvania or the first constitution for Penn's Province had been drawn up in England.

* One asterisk indicates a State-owned shrine, property, or park.

The Great Law

The Body of Laws of y^e Province of Pennsylvania & Territories
thereto belonging past at an Assembly at Chester alias W^h
the S^{av}enth day of y^e 10 Month December 1682

Whereas y^e Glory of Almighty God & y^e good of Mankind is y^e reason and end of Govt^t
and therefore Govt^t in it self is a vineable ordinance of God And forasmuch as it is
principally desired & Intended by y^e Proprietary & Govern^r & y^e Freemen of y^e Province
Pennsilvania & Territories therunto belonging to make & establish such Laws as shall
best preserve true Christian & Civil Liberty in opposition to all unchristian & licentious and
unjust Practices whereby God may have his due & y^e People their due from y^e
tyranny & oppression of y^e one side and inflexible licentiousness on y^e other So that y^e best &
firmest foundation may be laid for y^e present and future Happiness of both y^e Governor &
people of this Province and Territory afores^d and thereto properly see it therefore enacted
by William Penn Proprietary & Govern^r by & with y^e Advice & Consent of y^e Deput^y
of y^e Freemen of this Province & Counties afores^d in Assembly mett And by y^e Authority
of y^e same that thus following Chapter and Paragraph shall be y^e Laws of Pennsilvania
and y^e Territories thereof

Chap: 1. Almighty God being only Lord of Conscience Father of Lights and Spirits & y^e Author as
well as Object of all divine Knowledge faith & worship, who only can Enlighten y^e mind and
prevail upon y^e heart

Free government in Pennsylvania began with the first General Assembly of freeholders at Chester in December, 1682. *The Great Law*, or the code of laws of Pennsylvania, was then enacted. In March 1683, Penn met the second Assembly in Philadelphia, and during this session *The Second Frame of Government*, or Constitution, was adopted. Thus, the Commonwealth began to set an example of religious freedom, free government, and peaceful relationship with the Indians that has never been surpassed in our Nation.

During his 1682 visit to Pennsylvania, the Founder began arrangements for the construction of "Pennsbury," his country home (see page 16). Today, *Pennsbury Manor** has been recreated. A dispute with Lord Baltimore over the Maryland-Pennsylvania boundary made it necessary for William Penn to return to England in August, 1684. The *Third Frame of Government* for Pennsylvania, called "Markham's Frame," was adopted in 1696; in 1699, when Penn again returned to his Colony, he planned for a final settlement of constitutional difficulties. *The Charter of Privileges* was issued in 1701, the year that he went back to England, never again to return to his beloved Province. It remained in effect until the American Revolution. Four Constitutions had been given to Pennsylvania in the 20 years following the Charter by which King Charles II conferred on Penn the power to make laws for Pennsylvania subject to the advice and consent of a representative Assembly. Pennsylvania remained a proprietary colony until the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. During the Revolutionary War, the Pennsylvania Assembly voted £130,000 sterling to the Penns for relinquishing proprietary rights.



The Great Law, enacted in 1682 in Pennsylvania by Penn's first Assembly of freeholders, was the first code of laws enacted in the Province of Pennsylvania. Note the peculiarities of spelling in the historic old document, for example—*ye* for *the*.



The buildings at Pennsbury Manor are an impressive group, worthy of the great Proprietor of Pennsylvania.

PENNSBURY MANOR—A MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM PENN

FOUNDER OF THE COMMONWEALTH

GROUND-BREAKING ceremonies for the rebuilding of present-day Pennsbury Manor, under the General State Authority public works program, were held on April 21, 1938, and the buildings were officially declared completed on July 6, 1939. Additional land was acquired in 1940, and the Manor House was furnished in 1945-46.

In 1934, the State Historical Commission unearthed the hardware hinges, locks, bolts; hearthbricks; glazed tiles; and fragments of casement windows belonging to the original dwelling. These relics were of great value to those responsible for the reconstruction of the manor.

Penn's deputy governor, William Markham, purchased the land for Pennsbury Manor from the Indians in 1682, and at some time during the years from 1682 to 1684, when William Penn first visited the Province, he came to Pennsbury and arranged for the construction of suitable buildings. The proprietor's plantation—manor house, brew house, barn, outbuildings, formal gardens, orchards, and vineyards—represented an original cost of £7,000 and was reconstructed in 1938-40 at a cost of \$200,000.

The manor house is a two-and-a-half story red brick building; its hipped roof is topped with a flat deck pierced by two chimneys. It is located on the banks of the Delaware River, about twenty-four miles northeast of Philadelphia, near present-day Morrisville.

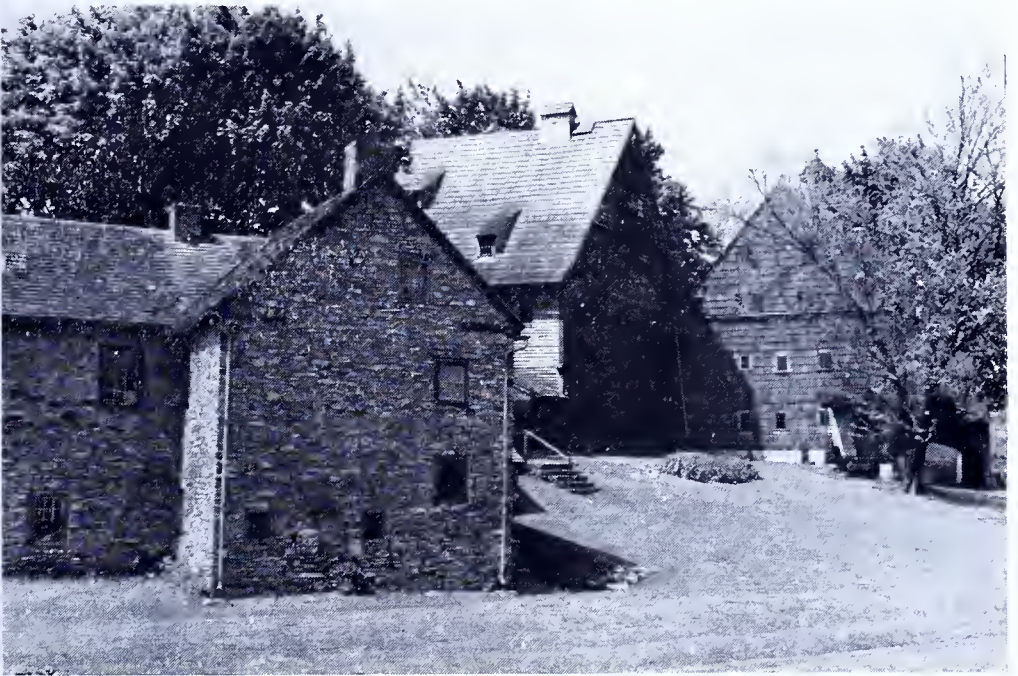
Penn referred to Pennsbury as his "beloved manor." Of all his dwellings it was the only one planned and built especially by and for him. To reach it from Philadelphia required a two-hour row in the six-oared barge of which he said, "Above all dear things I love my barge."

The dignity of William Penn's Manor House seems in keeping with the quiet dignity of its owner. Pennsbury Manor is cherished by all Pennsylvanians who love their State and are proud of its history.

PENNSYLVANIA, A HOME FOR MANY PEOPLES

Because the Pennsylvania colonial government adhered to the Quaker policy of religious and civic freedom, people of many races and nationalities came into Pennsylvania during the first half of the 18th century. Among the predominating national groups were the English, German, and Scotch-Irish. Other nationalities and groups represented were French, Dutch, Welsh, Swedish, Scotch, Irish, and Hebrew. Philadelphia soon became the leading city of the colonies and Pennsylvania was widely known for its trade and agriculture.

Pennsylvania Farmers' Museum of Landis Valley* near Lancaster in Lancaster County is a state-owned museum containing many examples of early art, agricultural tools, transportation equipment, and weapons of defense of the pioneer families of South Central Pennsylvania, an area originally settled predominately by Germans who are known today as the Pennsylvania Dutch.



Ephrata Cloisters

During the early colonial period several interesting settlements were established in the Commonwealth. One of these was the religious colony of the Seventh Day Baptists of Ephrata under Conrad Beissel. The Ephrata Cloister*, where certain members of the order lived, is now one of the State's historic properties. Later, in 1825, the

THE DANIEL BOONE HOMESTEAD

TO MOST young citizens of Pennsylvania, Daniel Boone—trapper, hunter, and trail-blazer—is the most heroic figure among the pioneers of the frontier. Few realize, however, that he was a native of this State, born on November 2, 1734 in a log cabin on what was then the frontier of Pennsylvania. Near Baums-town, Berks County, beside an unmarked macadamized road that twists through rolling farmland, a rectangular, two-and-a-half story stone farmhouse built at two different periods stands on the site of Boone's birthplace. Part of the structure probably was erected by Daniel's Quaker father in the early 1730's; the other half was built in 1779.

The State Historical Commission purchased the old farm property and restored it. In 1938, it was dedicated as the Daniel Boone Park. Because this historical site was intended primarily for youth, a Wayside Shelter was erected for the accommodation of small parties of hikers and a dam was constructed across Owatin Creek for swimming and boating.

A visit to the Daniel Boone Homestead recreates for young people the pioneer spirit typified by Daniel Boone.

Daniel Boone Homestead



Harmony Society laid out Harmony in Butler County and Economy in Beaver County at the site of present-day Ambridge. Economy* grew so prosperous in the middle of the 19th century that it influenced trade throughout the Ohio Valley. At "Asylum" (Azilum) in Bradford County, refugees from the French Revolution settled in 1793 and built a home for Queen Marie Antoinette, who, however, was sent to the guillotine by the French Revolutionists before she could take refuge in America. Ole Bull,* the famous Norwegian violinist, bought 11,144 acres in Potter County in 1852 and planned to settle it with Danes and Norwegians. The project, however, was later abandoned.

EXTENDING THE FRONTIER INTO DISPUTED TERRITORY—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

Many Pennsylvanians helped to extend the western frontiers of the United States by establishing settlements, blazing trails, and encouraging trade. Daniel Boone, born not far from Reading, was the last and probably the most famous of these Pennsylvanians. His birthplace, the Daniel Boone Homestead* is near Baumstown in Berks County.

William Penn and the English were not alone in claiming the territory now comprising the State of Pennsylvania. As a result of French claims to the Upper Ohio Valley region of Pennsylvania, the French and Indian War in the Colonies began in the western part of the State where France had established forts at Presque Isle (Erie), Le Boeuf* (Waterford), and Venango (Franklin).

Conrad Weiser was an outstanding Indian agent who strove to maintain peace between the settlers and the Indians and thus helped to establish a basis for English settlement in Pennsylvania.

In 1753, young George Washington with a force of soldiers was sent by Virginia's Governor Dinwiddie to warn the French to relinquish their forts. The scene of his skirmish in July, 1754, with the French and Indians near the stockade he called Fort Necessity is now the site of Fort Necessity Park,** a few miles from Uniontown (see page 20).

After Washington's unsuccessful effort, General Edward Braddock with 1,000 British soldiers went on an expedition to fight the French and Indians in western Pennsylvania. On July 9, 1755, Braddock's force was attacked about seven miles from Fort Duquesne, which stood at the juncture of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers, the site of the Golden Triangle of present-day Pittsburgh. Braddock was

** Two asterisks indicate a Federally owned shrine or property.



Fort Necessity, Fayette County

FORT NECESSITY

THE STORY of Fort Necessity's origin explains its name, although only a part of the story is given here.

In the spring of 1754, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia sent several detachments against the French in the Ohio valley. When Colonel Joshua Fry, in command of Dinwiddie's expedition, was fatally injured at Wills Creek (now Cumberland, Maryland) George Washington, his chief aide, assumed command. With his force of 150 men he pushed toward Redstone (now Brownsville, Pennsylvania), the proposed base for an attack on Fort Duquesne which was held by the French.

Reinforcements from South Carolina brought the total strength of Washington's company to 300 men. In the summer of 1754 George Washington retreated with his weary soldiers before the superior French forces. Eventually, the party reached Great Meadows. Here Washington threw up breastworks, the foundations of Fort Necessity, on a site chosen for its open ground and its proximity to the Big Meadow Run.

On May 28, 1754, Washington surprised a party of Frenchmen in the vicinity of his camp and in a 15-minute engagement killed their leader, Coulon de Jumonville, and killed or captured more than 30 others. News of the death of Jumonville caused covert warfare between England and France in the outposts to break out openly resulting in a battle near Fort Necessity. Hugh Walpole in referring to the incident said: "The volley fired by a young Virginian in the backwoods of America set the world on fire." On honorable terms George Washington withdrew his soldiers into Virginia.

The site of Fort Necessity, near Uniontown, is marked by a reconstruction of the original stockade based on fragments uncovered by excavating parties.

killed and about one-half of his army was destroyed. All through the winter of 1755-56 the Indian attacks continued until people on the frontier were terror-stricken.

More than two hundred forts were built along the Kittatinny Hills from the Delaware River to the Maryland border. Fort Augusta,* one of the most important of the frontier forts, stood in central Pennsylvania at the Indian town of Shamokin, present-day Sunbury. This fort was often called "the key of the Province." It served as military headquarters for American forces in the upper Susquehanna valley during the Revolution.

In September 1756, Colonel John Armstrong successfully attacked the Indian settlement at Kittanning. This defeat quieted the Indians for a time. As a result of a series of conferences held with the Indians a better understanding was reached. Probably the most important of these conferences was held in 1758 when Indian chiefs met with Provincial officials at Easton.

After General Braddock's defeat, General John Forbes was sent from England to capture Fort Duquesne. He organized an expedition at Carlisle in 1758 and directed the building of Forbes Road westward. He followed this road in his first attempt to take Fort Duquesne. This road followed an old Indian trail which roughly approximated today's U. S. Route 30, known as the Lincoln Highway. Major James Grant led the advance attack on the fort, but he was taken prisoner and the British were again defeated.

Following a skirmish between the French and Indians and Colonel Henry Bouquet's men in October, 1758, General Forbes again pushed toward Fort Duquesne. He arrived there in November. The French, finding it impossible to hold Fort Duquesne, destroyed the fort and abandoned it. The English built another fort which they called Fort Pitt. All that remains of Fort Pitt today is the Blockhouse which stands in the Golden Triangle at Pittsburgh (see page 44). England was successful in defending her claims in the New World, and the Treaty of Paris, signed in 1763, left Pennsylvania in English hands.

After a great Indian council, Pontiac, an Ottawa Indian chief, tried to incite the Indians from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of the Mississippi to drive the English back to the Atlantic coast. British troops were sent to relieve western settlers and Colonel Bouquet was given command of an expedition into western Pennsylvania. His troops reached Bushy Run, in present-day Westmoreland County. On August 6, 1763, the British gained a costly victory at Bushy Run. However, it virtually ended the Indian trouble in western Pennsylvania. Bushy Run State Park* incorporates the site of the Bushy Run Battlefield.

PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

American colonial discontent with English parliamentary tax measures was reflected in protests from the Pennsylvania colonists. In September, 1774, the First Continental Congress was held in Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia. In 1775, when the patriotic colonists met again it was at the State House, known today as Independence



Carpenters' Hall in Philadelphia

CARPENTERS' HALL IN PHILADELPHIA

CONSTRUCTION of Carpenters' Hall was begun in 1770 by the Carpenters' Guild, was interrupted by the American Revolution, and was not completed until 1792. The unfinished hall was used by the First Continental Congress which convened here September 5, 1774.

In 1791 the first bank of the United States occupied the building.

It is still used as a meeting place and clubhouse for the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, organized in 1724 and incorporated in 1790.

Located in Carpenters' Court at Chestnut Street between Third and Fourth Streets, Carpenters' Hall is constructed of brick with glazed headers and is in the form of a Greek cross with four projecting gable ends and a central cupola. Among the historical exhibits on display here are minutes of the First Continental Congress, letters and manuscripts of the period, and one of Gilbert Charles Stuart's portraits of George Washington.



Cornwall Furnace, Lebanon County

Hall. Here hung the bell, today called the Liberty Bell, a symbol of American freedom, which rang to notify the citizenry that the Declaration of Independence had been signed and, at a later time, that George Washington had been made Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies. The signers of the Declaration for Pennsylvania were Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, George Ross, James Smith, James Wilson, John Morton, and George Taylor.¹ The Morton Homestead,* birthplace of the Signer, is in Prospect Park, Delaware County.

Lancaster and York both served at different times as colonial capitals during the Revolution. Pennsylvania not only was a government center but also a supply center; for iron, guns, and supplies were all important factors in the fight for independence. An iron ore furnace at Cornwall in Lebanon County, called the Cornwall Furnace,* which contributed to victory for the United States, was first used to produce iron in 1742. Cannon and cannon balls as well as other iron products useful to the American army were produced there.

¹ Thomas McKean, one of the Signers for Delaware, was governor of Pennsylvania, 1799-1808.



Soldiers' Hut—Valley Forge State Park

VALLEY FORGE STATE PARK

VALLEY FORGE State Park is a 1,500-acre memorial to the Continental soldiers who encamped there during the winter of 1777-78. When Washington went into camp with his army on December 19, 1777, one-third of his 11,000 ragged soldiers were rendered unfit by illness or lack of necessities. Of Valley Forge, Cyrus Townsend Brady, wrote, "No spot on earth . . . is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

The soldiers' hut pictured here is a reproduction of the log huts used by Washington's soldiers in 1777-78. It has a hard pan floor, fireplace, four double and four single bunks. A footpath leads from the left of the hut through the woods to a field bakeoven, said to have been used during the encampment.

The log huts of Washington's army were crude and hastily constructed in contrast with the carefully planned reproductions which commemorate their use by Continental soldiers. It was from such huts that these soldiers, after a winter of privation and suffering unequalled in our nation's history, marched forth the following spring to fight the war which won our independence.

The story of Washington at Valley Forge should be an inspiration to all young citizens of Pennsylvania.

The Revolutionary War in southeastern Pennsylvania included the battles of Paoli, Germantown, and Brandywine.* Valley Forge* encampment, near Norristown, and Washington Crossing* are historic places never to be forgotten by Pennsylvania boys and girls. The Pottsgrove Mansion* at Pottstown, Montgomery County, served for several days in 1777 as headquarters for General George Washington.

Benjamin Franklin, an outstanding citizen of Philadelphia, performed among his many services for his country, brilliant diplomatic service as a statesman representing the American colonies in France. Robert Morris and Haym Salomon, both Pennsylvanians, were the

financiers of the Revolution. Generals Anthony Wayne, Arthur St. Clair, and Commodore John Barry were outstanding Pennsylvania military men. Betsy Ross, who is said to have made the first official United States flag, "Captain Molly" Corbin, and Mary McCauley (Molly Pitcher) were women of the Revolution who performed noteworthy patriotic services for the new country.

During the Revolution the thickly populated Susquehanna Valley served as a center of supplies for American troops and was exposed to Indian and Tory raids. Forts, some of them constructed during the French and Indian War and some during the Revolution, protected the frontier in this area. Lancaster, Carlisle, Shippensburg, York, Reading, and Lebanon, as well as many other towns, aided in supplying the Colonial armies with necessary food and weapons. In 1778, settlers along the North Branch of the Susquehanna in the Wyoming Valley were fiercely attacked by Indians friendly to the English, resulting in the Wyoming Massacre. About the same time, along the West Branch of the Susquehanna River the panic-stricken settlers fled southward from Indian attacks in what is known as "The Big Runaway." In the summer of 1779, General John Sullivan led an expedition against the Indians of the Six Nations. After this successful campaign, Pennsylvania settlers returned gradually to their homes.

Warrior Run Church,* Northumberland County, stands where, in 1789, an old log church was built for religious worship by Presbyterian pioneers. The church now standing was restored in 1847.

PENNSYLVANIA BECOMES A STATE

The Constitution of the United States was framed at Philadelphia during the Constitutional Convention of 1787. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was the second state to ratify the Constitution.

The ratification of the Constitution by the States made possible the election of a Congress that got underway in 1789. The first Speaker of the House of Representatives was Frederick A. Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania. In 1790, the Federal government was moved from New York¹ to Philadelphia and in 1800 to Washington, D. C.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has had four State Constitutions: the first one was adopted in 1776, the second one was declared in effect in 1790, the third was adopted in 1838. The fourth, on which present-day Pennsylvania government is based, was adopted in 1873, effective as of January 1, 1874. Thomas Mifflin, a Revolu-

¹ Where Congress first met under the Constitution, from March 4, 1789 to August 12, 1790; therefore, our first capital.

tionary War patriot, was the last president under Pennsylvania's Supreme Executive Council and the first governor of Pennsylvania under the Constitution of 1790.

EVENTS AND PERSONALITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA AS THE NEW NATION DEVELOPED

After the Revolutionary War and during the early part of the 19th century, the State underwent many changes. Farming continued to be a leading industry and there were new developments in transportation, business, and manufacturing. Outstanding events were: the opening of the Lancaster Pike in 1792; the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794; the first public rendition of "Hail Columbia" by Joseph Hopkinson in a Philadelphia theater in 1798; the location of the State Capital at Lancaster in 1799; the removal of the Capital to Harrisburg in 1812; Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's victory on Lake Erie in 1813 (his flagship, the *Niagara*,* is now a State shrine at Erie); the Pennsylvania Canal era beginning about 1825; and the Free Public School Act of 1834, with which the names of Governor George Wolf, Thaddeus Stevens, and Samuel Breck are associated.

Among the many Pennsylvanians who performed outstanding services to the nation in the War of 1812 were Commodores Jesse Duncan



"Wheatland" Home of James Buchanan, Lancaster

Elliott and Stephen Decatur, Captain James Biddle, and Captain Charles Stewart. Painters Gilbert Stuart and Charles Willson Peale, well known for their portraits of George Washington, belong among the outstanding men of this period. Other outstanding Pennsylvanians of the earlier days include such statesmen as Albert Gallatin and Alexander J. Dallas, each of whom served as Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. In 1856, James Buchanan of Lancaster County became the fifteenth President of the United States serving from 1857 to 1861. Nicholas Biddle was a Philadelphia financier. Industry developed such men as William Kelly, who invented the conversion process in making steel; Thomas Scott, Alexander Cassatt, and John A. Roebling, leaders in the development of the railroad; and Robert Fulton and James Fitch, prime movers in the development of the steamboat.

The early cultural life in Pennsylvania was influenced by its writers, Bayard Taylor and Charles Brockden Brown, both novelists, and the poet, Philip Freneau; by actor Edwin Forrest; by artists, Benjamin West, Rembrandt Peale, Thomas Sully, Thomas Birch, and John Neagle; by architect, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, who rebuilt parts of the National Capitol destroyed by the British in 1814; by scientists, Joseph Priestley, whose home was at Northumberland in Northumberland County, and Elisha Kent Kane, famous for his Arctic expeditions; by naturalists, John James Audubon and Alexander Wilson, ornithologists, and John Bartram, botanist; and by composer, Stephen C. Foster.

Settlers bound for the westward settlements in their Conestoga wagons went through Pennsylvania by way of Pittsburgh, called the "Gateway to the West." The Forbes Road, the Cumberland Road (present-day U. S. Route 40), and the Pennsylvania rivers and canals were the routes used by the pioneers. The Pennsylvania Turnpike follows the westward direction of the early pioneer roads.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE CIVIL WAR

When the slavery question agitated the United States and became one of the causes of the War Between the States, Pennsylvania did its part in the settlement of the War and in the preservation of the Union. The Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, turned the tide of the War in favor of the Union. The Gettysburg National Park** on the site of this decisive battle serves as a reminder to Pennsylvanians



The Pennsylvania Monument, Gettysburg National Park

of the War's most critical days and of the national unity which later developed from that struggle.

Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin, David P. Wilmot, Jeremiah S. Black, Thaddeus Stevens, and Simon Cameron are familiar Pennsylvania names in State and National government during this period. Generals of the Army George G. Meade, who repulsed the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee at Gettysburg, George B. McClellan, and Winfield S. Hancock, and Admiral of the Navy, David D. Porter, exemplified the highest type of Pennsylvania leadership. Pittsburgh and Philadelphia were active in the production of tools, weapons, foodstuffs, and clothing for the armies of the Union.

PENNSYLVANIA'S INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Pennsylvania gained a high standing in the production of iron and steel following the Civil War and continued to produce a wide variety of agricultural crops. Pennsylvania's first successful oil well, drilled in 1859, and commemorated by the Drake Well Memorial Park* near Titusville, introduced one of the greatest industries of modern times. During the latter part of the 19th century, numerous events of significance took place within the Commonwealth. Among these were: the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876; Pennsylvania's participation in the Spanish-American War in 1898; and the introduction of the Annual Bach Festival at Bethlehem in 1900. Commodore Robert E. Peary of Cresson* reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.

PENNSYLVANIA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Across the world Pennsylvania's sons and daughters have proudly and gallantly carried the service flags and worn the uniforms of the United States in World Wars I and II and in the Korean conflict. The Pennsylvania National Guard, stationed in peacetime at the Indian-town Gap Military Reservation, is one of the outstanding military units of the United States. The ancestors of General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, the thirty-fourth President of the United States, were Pennsylvanians. His unofficial home is his farm near Gettysburg.

Citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, young and old, have reason to be proud of its progress from the days of the Founder, William Penn, to its place of prominence in world affairs today.



The initial tapping operation as the first steel pours from the open hearth into a 200-ton ladle at the Fairless Plant of the United States Steel Corporation

PENNSYLVANIA IN INDUSTRY

Ever since the Civil War, the manufacture of steel has been one of Pennsylvania's leading industries.

The steel industry in Pennsylvania outranks any other industry in volume and value to the State. Other important industries include crude oil and oil products and mine and quarry products.

PENNSYLVANIA—THE KEYSTONE STATE

VARIOUS descriptive names have been used in referring to Pennsylvania and each name is of special significance. The names *Coal State*, *Steel State*, and *Oil State* refer to the State's leading industries; the name *Quaker State* refers to the settlement of Quakers¹ in Pennsylvania and honors William Penn, a member of the Society of Friends.

Keystone State the name most commonly used in referring to Pennsylvania has been in use since shortly after the Revolutionary War. The earliest indication of Pennsylvania's being regarded as a Keystone State dates back to 1784. On the walls of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia hangs a 9" x 12" painting in water colors representing the thirteen American states in the form of a stone arch with Pennsylvania in the keystone position. This picture was presented in 1784 to Charles Thomson of Pennsylvania, then secretary of Congress, by the French Charge d'Affaires.

Various suggestions as to how the name, *Keystone State* originated include the following:

1. That Pennsylvania occupied a central (key) position among the states when the Federal Constitution was adopted by the thirteen colonies;
2. That by voting last for the issuance of the Declaration of Independence, John Morton of Pennsylvania decided the issue for his state "which is, therefore, called 'the Keystone State'—the thirteenth State—the block of the arch".²

¹The religious sect of which William Penn was a member was founded by George Fox about 1650. The members called themselves *Friends*. The name *Quaker* was applied in 1650 by a judge to Fox, who bade the justice tremble at the word of the Lord.

²*A History of the Origin of the Appellation Keystone State*, John S. Morton.

Pennsylvania Miners Drilling Anthracite Coal





Barn on a Modern Pennsylvania Farm, Showing Silos and Tractor

PENNSYLVANIA IN AGRICULTURE

ALTHOUGH Pennsylvania is noted primarily for its industries, it is also a great agricultural State and ranks 14th among the states in the value of farm products. On the average, Pennsylvania farms produce more corn and wheat per acre than the national average for these crops.

The above photograph is typical of the well-kept barns and modern equipment found on the average Pennsylvania farm—especially in Lancaster County, which ranks first in the production of nonirrigated farm crops and which produces a greater tonnage of tobacco than any other county in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNMENT

PENNSYLVANIA, A COMMONWEALTH

WILLIAM PENN in referring to his colony, called it a Commonwealth.¹ The name has been retained and today the State is referred to officially as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

THE CONSTITUTION

Pennsylvania is governed under a State Constitution which became effective January 1, 1874. Pennsylvania has had three earlier constitutions—the Constitution of 1776, the Constitution of 1790, and the Constitution of 1838.²

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or House of Representatives and must be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House. Proposed amendments must then pass in identical form the General Assembly next afterwards chosen. Amendments passed by the Legislature must be published in two newspapers in every county of the State at least three months before a general election. They are then placed upon the ballot by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and, if approved by a majority of those voting thereon, such amendments become part of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Should a complete revision of the Constitution be proposed this is done by a Constitutional Convention of delegates chosen by a vote of the people (a certain number of delegates may be appointed by the Governor), whose duty it is to write a new Constitution, which, when completed, must be submitted for ratification to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

The Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Pennsylvania are both based on the theory of government advanced by the French lawyer and philosopher, Montesquieu (1689-1755), that the three great powers of government—the legislative, the executive (administrative), and the judiciary—be distinct from and independent of each other.

¹ Commonwealth—for the common weal (welfare) or the common good. Three other States in the United States—Kentucky, Massachusetts, and Virginia—are designated in their constitutions as commonwealths.

² The history of these constitutions may be found in *The Pennsylvania Manual*, published by the Bureau of Publications, Department of Property and Supplies. This manual is available at most libraries.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF OUR STATE IN CONGRESS AND IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Congress of the United States is the legislative (lawmaking) body of the Federal Government and the General Assembly is the legislative body of Pennsylvania government. These two bodies—Congress and Pennsylvania's General Assembly—are sometimes described as *bicameral* because each has two branches. The two branches of Congress and of the General Assembly are designated by the same names: the Senate and the House of Representatives. The value of having the two branches working separately on the same legislation is that the one may act as a check upon the other, for legislation must be approved by both bodies to become effective.

Pennsylvania elects representatives to the Senate and the House in Congress (Federal level) as well as to the General Assembly (State level). The senators and representatives in Congress and in the General Assembly are elected at the general elections. A candidate is nominated at the primary election, runs for his group (party) at the general election, and if he is elected, represents the people from his electoral district in Congress or in the General Assembly, as the case may be.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONGRESSMEN¹

Pennsylvania naturally has fewer congressmen than assemblymen, since all 48 states are represented in Congress.

Each state in the United States sends two representatives to the Senate. The number of members for each state in the House of Representatives is determined by population. In the 84th Congress, Pennsylvania had 30 seats in the House of Representatives.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ASSEMBLYMEN¹

The Senate of the General Assembly currently has 50 members representing the 50 senatorial districts established by act of the General Assembly. Because of their dense population, Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Luzerne counties have eight, six, and two senatorial districts, respectively. Where the population is sparse, several counties may be combined into one senatorial district.

¹Information regarding biographical data, districts represented by individual congressmen and assemblymen, and Pennsylvania's division into congressional districts, State senatorial districts, and State representative districts, is to be found in *The Pennsylvania Manual*, published biennially by the Bureau of Publications, Department of Property and Supplies. This publication is available at most libraries.

A State Senator's term is four years. Half of the senators' terms expire at one time. A State Senator must be 25 years old. He must have resided four years in the State, and one year in his electoral district. The presiding officer in the Senate is the Lieutenant Governor. The Senate also elects one of its members as president pro tempore.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives has 210 members. A member must be 21 years old. Each county has at least one representative but where population is dense the number of representatives is increased. From time to time a reapportionment is authorized by Act of Assembly—the last such reapportionment was in 1953. The entire House of Representatives is elected every two years during the even year election—for example in 1954, in 1956. The Speaker of the House is elected by the House from its membership.

The General Assembly meets in the Capitol¹ at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of January in the odd-numbered years to enact legislation necessary for conducting the business of the Commonwealth and for improving conditions under which its citizens live. The business of the General Assembly is done largely by drawing up proposed laws known as bills which when passed by Senate and House and approved by the Governor become the law of Pennsylvania.

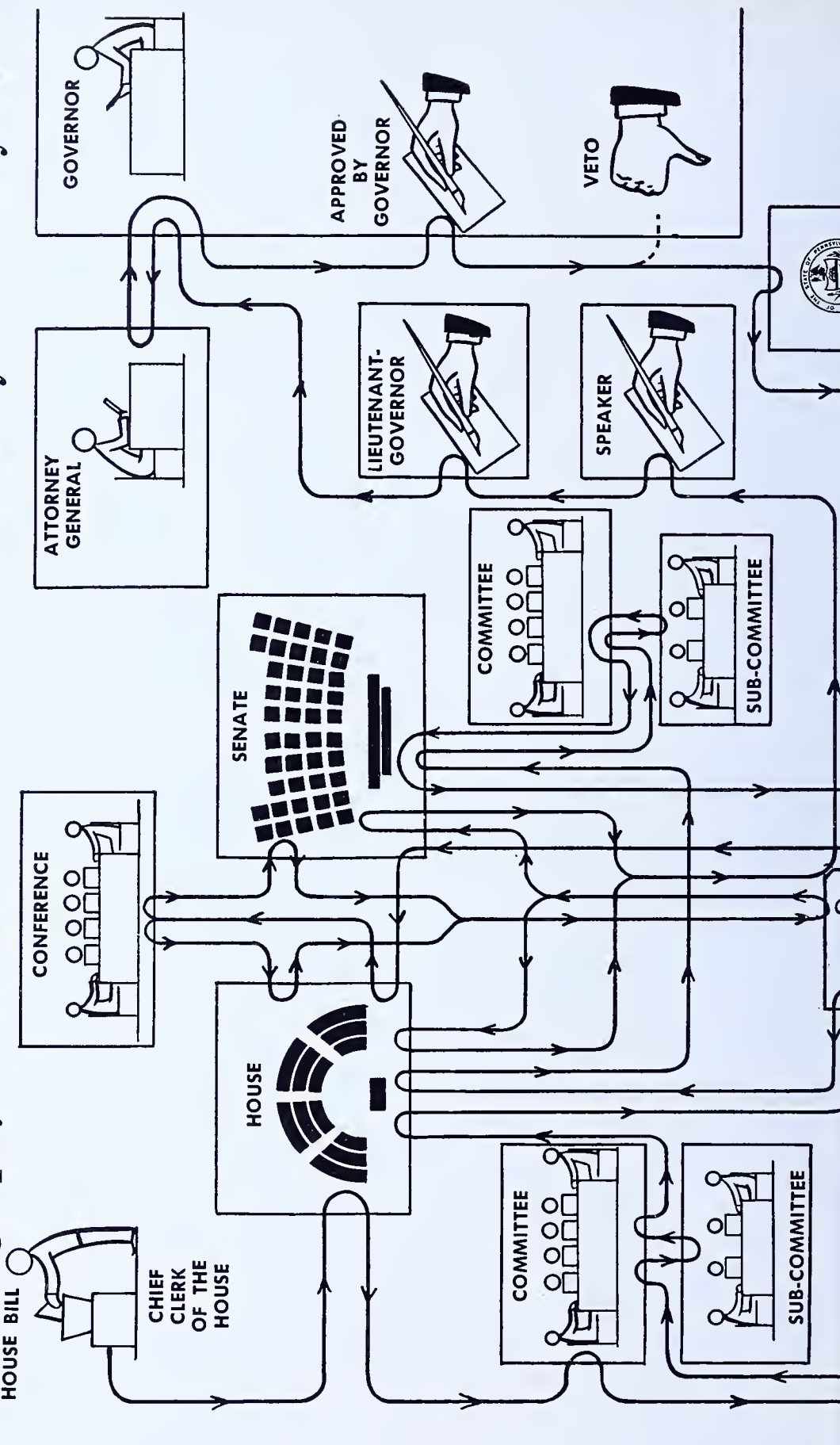
SPECIAL SESSIONS

The Constitution of our State confers upon the Governor the authority to convene the General Assembly in special session for the consideration of legislation designated in his proclamation calling such session.

The Legislative Reference Bureau assists the members of the General Assembly in drafting bills so that they do not conflict with existing laws and so that the phrasing is legally correct.

¹ Note the spelling for the building is *Capitol*; for the city, *Capital*.

The Biography of a Bill in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania



HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

1. A bill, when drafted, is signed by the member of the house¹ introducing the bill, and is transmitted to the desk of the President of the Senate or to the desk of the Speaker of the House.

2. The bill is then numbered, printed, and sent to the appropriate committee. In order that bills may be carefully studied and their value determined, committees to which appropriate bills are referred have been set up in each house. For instance, the Education Committee in each house receives bills relating to education for study and recommendation.

3. The bill in committee may be referred to a subcommittee for more detailed study.

4. The committee in its disposition may report the bill to its respective house without amendments; may amend it; may make a negative recommendation; or may allow it to die in the committee by not reporting it at all.

5. In studying and evaluating the bill representatives of organized groups, experts, private individuals, and administrative officers may be called in by the committee in order to secure their points of view. The committee's further action on the bill is influenced by such reports. Sometimes these hearings are open to citizens interested in the bill. Such meetings are called Public Hearings.

6. If the committee seems disinclined to make a report on the bill, a member of the house in which it originated may move from the floor to discharge the committee and thus force action by the house. However, since a majority vote of all the members elected to the House or Senate is needed to discharge a committee, this action is seldom accomplished.

7. If the majority of the committee favor the bill, it is given to some member to report to the house. It is then reprinted, filed on the desks of the members, and placed on the daily calendar² for consideration in its regular order as established by the rules of the House and Senate.

8. Each bill must have three readings on three different days³. The first reading is without debate or amendment; the second reading

¹ In this section the term *house* refers to either Senate or House of Representatives.

² The printed calendar lists all bills before both houses and states their progress to date.

³ This means that a bill might become a law in five days, if it were read in one house for the third time and for the first time in the other house on the same day.



Adapted from a drawing of "The Biography of a Bill" by Mr. S. Edward Moore, Parliamentarian, House of Representatives, General Assembly

provides opportunity for amendments to be offered from the floor. At the third reading the bill is in final form and ready for passage. Debate is heard at this time but amendments on the third reading can be made only by unanimous consent of the house.

9. The house may pass a bill by a majority vote of all the elected members except in the case of appropriations to charitable or educational institutions not under the absolute control of the Commonwealth which require a two-thirds vote of all members elected.

10. When a bill is passed by one house it is sent to the other where it follows the same course as in the house where it originated. If it is amended in the second house, and the original house refuses to accept the amendments, it is sent to a conference committee appointed by the presiding officers composed of three members from each house. The resulting amended bill known as a Conference Committee Report is submitted to both houses to be voted upon the same as any other bill.

11. When a bill or conference report is passed by both houses, it is sent to the Governor. He may approve it; allow it to become a law without his signature; or veto it. To become a law, a vetoed bill must be repassed by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each house.

THE EXECUTIVE (ADMINISTRATIVE) BRANCH OF PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNMENT¹

The Executive or Administrative Branch of Pennsylvania Government is busy throughout the year putting into effect the legislation developed by the General Assembly. Only when the General Assembly has passed a law to void an existing law does the Executive Branch cease operating the machinery for its enforcement. Such has been the work of the administrative branch since Pennsylvania's first Constitution was established in 1776.

The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides for the election of the Governor of the Commonwealth, its chief executive officer, and for the election of four other State officers by popular vote for terms of four years. The four elected officers in addition to the Chief Executive are the Lieutenant Governor, the State Treasurer, the Auditor General, and the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

¹ The powers and duties of the Executive (Administrative Departments, Boards, Commissions, and Offices) and the qualifications of elective officers are described in *The Pennsylvania Manual* which is published biennially by the Bureau of Publications, Department of Property and Supplies. This publication is available for reference at most libraries.

The work of the Departments, Boards, and Commissions is co-ordinated through the Governor of the Commonwealth in accordance with the Administrative Code of 1929. This Code was carefully prepared over a six-year period.

In addition to the Governor and the four elected department heads, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are provided for in the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Other department heads are provided for by law. The Superintendent of Public Instruction serves for a four-year term but other appointed officials hold office at the pleasure of the Governor.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board serves the Governor of the Commonwealth in somewhat the same capacity as the Cabinet serves the President. It is composed of the Governor and six heads of administrative departments selected by the Governor. The Administrative Code of 1929 states that the Governor may use the Executive Board in matters pertaining to internal organization and control.

The Governor is in fact and theory the chief administrative officer of the Commonwealth.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

The practical knowledge of government for each of us begins with the local government of the community in which we live. The government of these local subdivisions is subject to the action of the General Assembly.

The number and variety of areas of local governments as of January 1955 follow:

	<i>Number</i>
County Governments	67
City Governments	50
Borough Governments ¹	942
Township Governments ²	1,569
School District Governments	2,463
Institution Governments	66
TOTAL	5,157

These varied local governments overlap in areas covered but the functions are different. For example the county government, the school district government, and the government of the city, borough, or township are all three coexistent but each has distinct functions.

¹Including Bloomsburg, the only *town* in Pennsylvania, and Parker, sometimes classified a city.

²First and Second Class.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

Of the aforementioned types of local government the county government is most important because every citizen residing in the county is included in it.

Counties are divided into eight categories based on population. The first class has only one county, Philadelphia, with a population of 1,500,000, and so on down to the eighth class which contains all counties with a population under 20,000.

The chief governing body is the board of county commissioners elected for four-year terms by the voters of the county. There is no centralization of power in the county government. The commissioners share responsibility with other elected officers in the county including the register of wills, the sheriff, the recorder of deeds, the district attorney, the treasurer, the clerk of courts, the jury commissioners, the surveyor, and the prothonotary who, in the larger counties, keeps records of the Court of Common Pleas and the County Court.

The commissioners among other duties fix the county tax rate, have charge of the county roads, bridges, etc., conduct elections, and appoint certain county officers and employes. A minority representation is secured in voting for county commissioners by allowing a voter to vote for one less than the number nominated.

TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH, AND CITY GOVERNMENT

Township Government

Townships, the simplest form of local government, are divided into two classes. First class townships are those with 300 or more people to the square mile. These townships elect five or more township commissioners. Second class townships with fewer than 300 people to the square mile elect three supervisors instead of commissioners. In first class townships an elected treasurer acts as tax collector, in the second class townships a tax collector is elected.

Borough Government

A borough may be formed out of a township if a petition signed by a majority of the property owners in the area is approved by the Common Pleas Court. The chief executive officer is the burgess and the lawmaking body is the borough council. The council may elect a borough engineer, a solicitor, and other necessary officers.

City Government

A borough with 10,000 or more population may vote at the election on the question of substituting a city form of government. There are four classes of cities based on their population. Philadelphia is the only first class city. Pittsburgh is the only second class city, and Scranton is the only second class A city. All cities below 500,000¹ population are termed third class cities. First class, second class, and second class A cities elect a mayor, councilmen, and a controller. In the third class cities a commission of five persons is elected and one member of this commission is selected as mayor.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNMENT— THE COURTS

ALL THE Commonwealth's judges are elected by vote of the citizens of the State, district, or county. The Governor, however, may appoint a judge to serve an unexpired term. With the exception of the Supreme Court judges who serve 21 years, the terms of Pennsylvania judges are ten years. One advantage of the long term is that it tends to make the judges more secure in giving independent decisions.

The work of the courts of the Commonwealth include:

1. Adjusting disputes between two parties
2. Controlling and settling estates of deceased persons, minors, and trust estates
3. Determining guilt or innocence of those accused of violating the State's criminal laws
4. Safeguarding the rights of the individual and maintaining balance between the departments of government
5. Construing and expounding the law
6. Acting as an administrative agency of government in local areas.

THE STATE COURTS

The Supreme Court, originally established in 1722, and the Superior Court, established in 1895 to relieve the Supreme Court of too great press of work, function on a statewide basis, holding court in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, and Pittsburgh. Each of these courts has seven judges. They are sometimes called the Appellate Courts—that is,

¹A few cities have less than 10,000 population because they were cities before the law stipulating minimum population was passed.

courts to which cases are appealed. Cases may be appealed to the Superior Court from a lower court if it is believed the correct decision has not been reached.

The Supreme Court makes final interpretation of the Constitution in relation to the laws of the General Assembly and considers civil cases involving sums of more than \$2,500, criminal cases involving murder, and cases involving a public officer.

THE DISTRICT COURTS

A 1951 Act of General Assembly increased the judicial districts in Pennsylvania's 67 counties to 59 districts.¹ A district in a sparsely populated area may include two or three counties.

The courts of Common Pleas, of Quarter Sessions, and of Oyer and Terminer are held by the same district judge or judges in the county seats at different times and for different types of cases. These district courts try all cases except those reserved for special courts. The Court of Common Pleas tries civil cases; the Court of Quarter Sessions tries the less serious criminal cases; and the Court of Oyer and Terminer, the more serious criminal cases.

Seventeen counties in the State conduct Orphans' Court with separate judges for this work. In the other counties the same work is done by the Court of Common Pleas.

In Allegheny County there is a juvenile court but in other counties the cases involving juveniles are tried by the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

THE METROPOLITAN COURTS

In Pennsylvania's two densely populated cities, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, are two courts of metropolitan scope—the Municipal Court of Philadelphia and the County Court of Allegheny County. The cases in these courts deal with juvenile problems, domestic relations, small claims, desertion, and nonsupport.

¹ For the counties included in each judiciary district see *The Pennsylvania Manual*.



Washington Monument at Washington Crossing Park in Bucks County
(See page 45)

PENNSYLVANIA PARKS

The Parks in this listing were approved by the Geographic Board on November 11, 1954, as the Park Areas under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters.

HISTORICAL PARKS

BRANDYWINE BATTLEFIELD PARK

Chester County—commemorates the Battle of Brandywine fought here in September, 1777, American Revolution.



Fort Pitt (Blockhouse) at Point State Park (See page 45)

BUCHANAN'S BIRTHPLACE

Franklin County—honors the only President of the United States born in Pennsylvania.

BUCKTAIL STATE PARK

Clinton-Cameron Counties—commemorates the Bucktail Regiment which embarked from Driftwood, Cameron County on rafts of their own construction to hasten their arrival at the State Capitol in 1861 to be mustered into the State Service.

BUSHY RUN BATTLEFIELD

Westmoreland County—site of one of the decisive battles of the Pontiac War, fought in 1763; Col. Henry Bouquet defeated the Indians here.

FORT NECESSITY PARK

Fayette County—the battle fought here was part of the French and Indian War which decided that the territory west of the Allegheny Mountains should not be French. Colonel George Washington, Commander.

FORT WASHINGTON PARK

Montgomery County—Gen. George Washington established his northern defensive line here against the British in 1777.

INDEPENDENCE MALL STATE PARK

Serves as an approach to the Independence Hall group of historical buildings in the City of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE PARK AT ERIE

This historic peninsula formerly the harbor where Perry built and sheltered his fleet before winning the Battle of Lake Erie, decisive lake battle of the War of 1812.

POINT STATE PARK

At the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers in the Golden Triangle area of downtown Pittsburgh, commemorating the site of old Fort Pitt.

ROOSEVELT STATE PARK

Bucks-Northampton Counties—Originally *Delaware Division* of the *Pennsylvania Canal* constructed by the Commonwealth between 1826 and 1830; owned by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. between 1858 and 1931; transferred as a gift to the Commonwealth in 1931 as *Roosevelt State Park*, referring to Theodore Roosevelt; was known locally as The Delaware Valley State Park, but the current trend is to refer to this 60-mile-long canal as the Delaware Canal.

VALLEY FORGE PARK

Chester-Montgomery Counties—the site of General George Washington's winter encampment of the Continental Army, during 1777-1778.

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK

Bucks County—the site from which General George Washington and the Continental Army crossed the Delaware River, December 25, 1776, to defeat the Hessians in Trenton, New Jersey.

STATE FOREST MONUMENTS

ALAN SEEGER

Huntingdon County—named for noteworthy young poet of Pennsylvania ancestry who gave his life in World War I.

BEAR MEADOWS

Centre County—an area where bear abounded but now noted for unusual plant life.

BRUCE LAKE

Pike County—featuring a glacial lake named for old elk and bear hunter.

DETWEILER RUN

Huntingdon County—named for local lumberman.

HEMLOCKS

Perry County—area named for the abundance of large hemlock, the State Tree.

HIGH KNOB

Sullivan County—named for mountain on which it is located.

JOYCE KILMER

Union County—honors this soldier-poet who wrote "Trees" and who gave his life during World War I.

MARTIN HILL

Bedford County—named for early settlers.

McCONNELLS NARROWS

Snyder County—barren rock area on slope of White Mountain, named for Senator McConnell.

MOUNT DAVIS

Somerset County—highest elevation in Pennsylvania on Negro Mountain.

MOUNT LOGAN

Clinton County—named in honor of Chief James Logan, Indian Chief who spied for the colonists during the Revolutionary War.

MOUNT RIANSAIRES

Clinton County—named for the Duke of Riansares, husband of former Queen of Spain, who had extensive forest and coal rights in this area.

STILLWATER

Pike County—natural swamp area. Pine and hemlock. Represents a wide variety of native and rare plants.

STATE PARKS

BENDIGO

Elk County—location of Pennsylvania Railroad station Bendigo on the old Johnsonburg-Clermont spur line. Bendigo was reputed to be an old lumber boss.

BIG POCONO

Monroe County—named for Big Pocono Mountain rising 2,131 feet above sea level, the only peak south of the Catskills that stood up above the glaciers in the last Ice Age.

BIG SPRING

Perry County—named for spring located in park.

BLACK MOSHANNON

Centre County—named for creek in the park; Indian derivation meaning "Moose Stream."

BLUE KNOB

Bedford County—geographical location in the park is the second highest peak in Pennsylvania.

CALEDONIA

Franklin-Adams Counties—name of old charcoal iron furnace owned by Thaddeus Stevens, once located here.

CHAPMAN DAM

Warren County—named in honor of State Senator Leroy E. Chapman.

CLEAR CREEK

Jefferson County—named for trout stream in park because of its clearness.

COLTON POINT

Tioga County—noted on U. S. G. S. map—historically, Colton was a lumberman well known in northern Pennsylvania.

COOK FOREST

Jefferson, Clarion, and Forest Counties—park established by Legislative Act. Cooks were early settlers and lumbermen.

COWANS GAP

Fulton County—Cowan was an early pioneer settler in Fulton County.

CROOKED CREEK

Armstrong County—name of creek in the park which has many bends and turns.

FRENCH CREEK

Berks-Chester Counties—French and Indian Wars and American Revolution form the historical background.

GEORGE W. CHILDS

Pike County—named by Mrs. Childs when donating to the State. Mr. Childs was a prominent Philadelphia publisher.

GREENWOOD FURNACE

Huntingdon County—named for old iron furnace which once operated there.

HALFWAY

Union County—named for old Halfway Inn since gone; located halfway between Sugar Valley and Buffalo Valley.

HICKORY RUN

Carbon County—named for stream in the park, on which it is reputed stood a fine stand of hickory trees.

HILLS CREEK

Tioga County—named for creek in the park.

KETTLE CREEK

Clinton County—named for creek in the park.

KEYSTONE

Westmoreland County—named for Keystone Coal & Coke Co., from whom the State purchased the property.

KOOSER

Somerset County—named for Col. Kooser, an early land lawyer.

LAUREL HILL

Somerset County—named for Laurel Hill Mountain.

LEONARD HARRISON

Tioga County—named by heirs of Leonard Harrison at time of donation to the State.

LINN RUN

Westmoreland County—named for stream in the park. Linn was an early pioneer in that area.

MONT ALTO

Franklin County—iron furnace established by Col. Wiestling.

OLE BULL

Potter County—named for famous Norwegian violinist who attempted to establish a settlement at this site.

PARKER DAM

Clearfield County—named for a local prominent lumberman, William Parker.

PINE GROVE FURNACE

Cumberland County—named for iron furnace which once operated here.

POE VALLEY

Centre County—name taken from stream and valley. Poe was an early pioneer in this valley and cousin of Edgar Allen Poe.

PROMISED LAND

Pike County—name has Biblical significance. "Shaker" religious sect tried unsuccessfully to establish a colony here.

PYMATUNING

Crawford County—the name of this great swamp is of Indian derivation.

RACCOON CREEK

Beaver County—prominence of raccoon in that area, no doubt, is the reason for the name.

RALPH STOVER

Bucks County—named by Ralph Stover's granddaughters at time of donation to the State.

RAVENSBURG

Clinton County—ravens nested in rock formation in the park.

REEDS GAP

Mifflin County—named for old settler.

RICKETTS GLEN

Sullivan County—named for historically prominent family who sold the tract to the State.

SAMUEL S. LEWIS

York County—named by Geographic Board in honor of Samuel S. Lewis who donated this area to the Commonwealth for a park.

S. B. ELLIOTT

Clearfield County—named for early lumberman, former member of State Forest Commission who was prominent in early efforts of the Department.

SHAWNEE

Bedford County—named for Shawnee Cabins, Indian camping place in the 1750's.

SIZERVILLE

Potter and Cameron Counties—named for nearby town and Sizer, who was prominent as a storekeeper and lumberman in the early days.

SNYDER-MIDDLESWARTH

Snyder County—named for Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania three terms and Ner Middleswarth, distinguished soldier-statesman and surveyor of Snyder County.

TOBYHANNA

Monroe County—Tobyhanna is an Indian name and means "dark water."

TROUGH CREEK

Huntingdon County—name taken from local gorge on which park is located.

WHIPPLE DAM

Huntingdon County—named for family who operated first "up and down" sawmill here.

WORLDS END

Sullivan County—location named by lumbermen as "end of the world" because it is nestled deep in the mountains of Loyalsock Creek.

STATE FOREST PICNIC AREAS

ASAPH RUN

Tioga County—located on stream of that name.

BABCOCK

Somerset County—name taken from Babcock Lumber Co., the previous owner.

BEAR GAP

Mifflin County—named for great number of black bear killed here.

BEAR VALLEY

Franklin County—black bear common in early days.

BLANKLEY

Bedford County—original local family.

BRADLEY WALES

Tioga County—named for former owner.

CHERRY SPRINGS

Potter County—named for old spring and "Old Cherry Spring's Hotel" built there in 1813.

COLERAIN

Huntingdon County—location of old iron furnace of that name.

COLONEL DENNING

Cumberland County—honors this Revolutionary War blacksmith who made oak cannons bound with iron straps.

COUNTY BRIDGE

Tioga County—site of old county bridge.

COUNTY LINE

Mifflin County—located near the meeting point of Huntingdon-Mifflin Juniata County lines.

DRY RUN

Sullivan County—located on stream of that name.

EASTVILLE GAP

Clinton County—taken from name of town nearby.

FAHNEYSTOCK

Tioga County—taken from old local family name.

FALL BROOK

Tioga County—taken from name of stream.

FOWLERS HOLLOW

Perry County—named for old local hunter and trapper.

HAIRY JOHNS

Centre County—named for local hermit who lived there.

HYNER VIEW

Clinton County—local mountain with outstanding view. The Hyners were pioneer family.

JERRY SPRINGS

Fulton County—near Forbes road of Revolutionary fame.

JESSE HALL

Clinton County—named for one of the original settlers in that area.

KANSAS VALLEY

Juniata County—geographical name, resulting from glowing reports from newly formed State.

LAMBS HILL

Tioga County—named for early pioneers.

LAUREL RUN

Millin County—located on stream of that name.

LICK HOLLOW

Fayette County—named for stream in area.

LITTLE PINE

Lycoming County—located on stream of that name.

LONG RUN

Clinton County—located on stream of that name.

LYMAN RUN

Potter County—situated on Lyman Run.

McCALL DAM

Clinton County—site of old logging dam. Name of early pioneer family.

MINNICH'S SPRING

Dauphin County—named for old pioneer family.

MORRIS

Tioga County—name of township and village, probably from Benjamin Morris.

MOUNT DAVIS

Somerset County—near highest point in State.

OLD FORGE

Franklin County—location of old iron furnace and forge.

OLD LOCUST

Centre County—locust tree which stood there used as landmark by Indians and pioneers.

OLD TOWN TOWER

Clearfield County—named for forest lookout tower of that name.

OWEGO

Pike County—an Iroquois Indian name meaning "place of the thistles".

PATTERSON

Potter County—early pioneer in Potter County.

PECK'S POND

Pike County—named for old pioneer family.

PENN-ROOSEVELT

Centre County—honors William Penn and Theodore Roosevelt, conservationists.

PINE HILL

Huntingdon County—named for abundance of White Pine in area.

POE-PADDY

Centre County—named for two mountains between which this park is located.

PROUTY PLACE

Potter County—named for old local elk hunter.

ROWLAND

Dauphin County—named for forester, H. B. Rowland.

SAND BRIDGE

Union County—sandy soil at bridge location.

SIDELING HILL

Fulton County—geographical name of mountain on which park is located.

SNOW HILL

Monroe County—reputed to be last mountain covered with snow in spring in that area.

STONY FORK

Tioga County—park located on stream of that name.

THORNHURST

Lackawanna County—named for nearby village.

UPPER PINE BOTTOM

Lycoming County—name of stream in park.

WAYSIDE MEMORIAL

Cameron County—In memory of 7 forest fire fighters who lost their lives October 19, 1938.

Site of Fort Le Boeuf, Waterford, Erie County (See page 19)



GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA SINCE 1790

Name	County of Birthplace	County from Which Elected	Term of Service
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790			
Thomas Mifflin	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Dec. 21, 1790—Dec. 17, 1799
Thomas McKean	Chester	Philadelphia	Dec. 17, 1799—Dec. 20, 1808
Simon Snyder	Lancaster	Philadelphia	Dec. 20, 1808—Dec. 16, 1817
William Findlay	Franklin	Northumberland, now Snyder	Dec. 16, 1817—Dec. 19, 1820
Joseph Hiester	Berks	Berks	Dec. 19, 1820—Dec. 16, 1823
John Andrew Shulze	Berks	Berks	Dec. 16, 1823—Dec. 15, 1829
George Wolf	Northampton	Lebanon	Dec. 15, 1829—Dec. 15, 1835
Joseph Ritner	Berks	Northampton	Dec. 15, 1835—Jan. 15, 1839
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1838			
David Rittenhouse Porter	Montgomery	Huntingdon	Jan. 15, 1839—Jan. 21, 1845
Francis Rawn Shunk	Montgomery	Allegheny	Jan. 21, 1845—July 9, 1848
William Freame Johnston ¹	Westmoreland	Armstrong	(Resigned July 9, 1848) July 26, 1848—Jan. 20, 1852 (Vice Shunk, resigned)
William Bigler	Cumberland	Clearfield	Jan. 20, 1852—Jan. 16, 1855
James Pollock	Northumberland	Northumberland	Jan. 16, 1855—Jan. 19, 1858
William Fisher Packer	Centre	Lycoming	Jan. 19, 1858—Jan. 15, 1861
Andrew Gregg Curtin	Centre	Centre	Jan. 15, 1861—Jan. 15, 1861
John White Geary	Westmoreland	Westmoreland	Jan. 15, 1861—Jan. 15, 1867
John Frederick Hartranft	Montgomery	Montgomery	Jan. 15, 1867—Jan. 21, 1873
UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1873			
John Frederick Hartranft	Montgomery	Montgomery	Jan. 18, 1876—Jan. 21, 1879
Henry Martyn Hoyt	Luzerne	Luzerne	Jan. 21, 1879—Jan. 16, 1883
Robert Emory Pattison	Quantico County, Maryland	Philadelphia	Jan. 16, 1883—Jan. 18, 1887
James Addams Beaver	Perry	Centre	Jan. 18, 1887—Jan. 20, 1891
Robert Emory Pattison	Quantico County, Maryland	Philadelphia	Jan. 20, 1891—Jan. 15, 1895
Daniel Hartman Hastings	Clinton	Centre	Jan. 15, 1895—Jan. 17, 1899
William Alexis Stone	Tioga	Allegheny	Jan. 17, 1899—Jan. 20, 1903
Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker	Chester	Philadelphia	Jan. 20, 1903—Jan. 15, 1907
Edwin Sydney Stuart	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Jan. 15, 1907—Jan. 17, 1911
John Kinley Tener	County Tyrone, Ireland	Washington	Jan. 17, 1911—Jan. 19, 1915
Martin Grove Brumbaugh	Huntingdon	Philadelphia	Jan. 19, 1915—Jan. 21, 1919
William Cameron Sproul	Lancaster	Delaware	Jan. 21, 1919—Jan. 16, 1923
Gifford Pinchot	Simsbury County, Connecticut	Pike	Jan. 16, 1923—Jan. 18, 1927
John Stuchell Fisher	Indiana	Indiana	Jan. 18, 1927—Jan. 20, 1931
Gifford Pinchot	Simsbury County, Connecticut	Pike	Jan. 20, 1931—Jan. 15, 1935
George Howard Earle	Chester	Montgomery	Jan. 15, 1935—Jan. 17, 1939
Arthur Horace James	Luzerne	Luzerne	Jan. 17, 1939—Jan. 19, 1943
Edward Martin ²	Greene	Washington	Jan. 19, 1943—Jan. 2, 1947
John C. Bell, Jr. ³	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	Jan. 2, 1947—Jan. 21, 1947
James H. Duff	Allegheny	Allegheny	Jan. 21, 1947—Jan. 16, 1951
John S. Fine	Luzerne	Luzerne	Jan. 16, 1951—Jan. 18, 1955
George M. Leader	York	York	Jan. 18, 1955—Jan. 18, 1955

¹ There was an interregnum from July 9, 1848, to July 26, 1848. Johnston did not take the oath of office until July 26, 1848.

² Resigned Jan. 2, 1947, to take seat in United States Senate.

³ Resigned Jan. 2, 1947, to take seat in United States Senate.

THE STATE FLAG (*see back cover*)

Pennsylvanians take pride in their State flag which displays in its color the same blue as the blue field in the flag of the United States and has in its center the State coat of arms bearing the State motto and the symbols of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth.

The State flag of Pennsylvania is described in the Act approved June 13, 1907, P. L. 560.

Use of the State flag for display on any public building in the Commonwealth is authorized in the Act of June 5, 1913, P. L. 419, section 1.

The official State flag stands unfurled in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth who is specified as custodian of the flag.

THE STATE TREE (*opposite page*)

The hemlock became the official State tree of Pennsylvania by an act of the legislature approved on June 22, 1931.¹ The reasons for selecting the hemlock as the State tree appear in the Act which states:

"Whereas, The Hemlock (***Tsuga Canadensis Linnaeus***) is still today, as it was of old the tree most typical of the forests of Pennsylvania; and

"Whereas, The hemlock yielded to our pioneers the wood from which they wrought their cabin homes; and

"Whereas, The hemlock gave its bark to found a mighty industry; and

"Whereas, The hemlock everywhere lends kindly shelter and sure haven to the wild things of forests; and

"Whereas, The lighted hemlock at Christmas time dazzles the bright eyes of the child with an unguessed hope, and bears to the ages, in its leaves of evergreen, a sign and symbol of faith in immortality; now therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted &c. That the hemlock tree (***Tsuga Canadensis Linnaeus***) be adopted as the State tree of Pennsylvania."

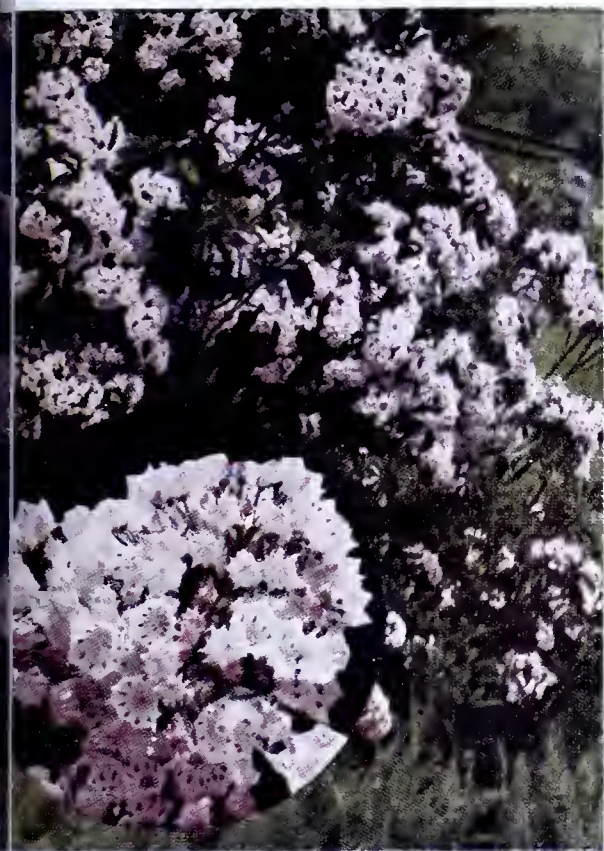
¹ See *Pennsylvania Manual*, 1953-54, p. 900.

INDEPENDENCE HALL (*See page 10*)

PENNSYLVANIA'S history is enriched by its claim to the building most intimately connected with the birth of the United States. This building, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, at Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets, is a red brick Georgian Colonial structure designed by Andrew Hamilton and erected about 1732 as the State House of Pennsylvania. The most interesting feature of the building is its graceful tower, added in 1750.

During the Revolutionary War period the State House, now known as Independence Hall, housed the Continental Congress. It was in Independence Hall that the following important historic events took place: Washington became commander-in-chief of the army in 1775; the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776, and was read four days later to the people assembled in Independence Square. In 1787 the Convention assembled there to frame the Constitution of the United States. Independence Hall is the home of the Liberty Bell which rang to indicate the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

Later because of a crack the bell was recast with the addition of this inscription from Leviticus XXV, 10: *Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land unto All the Inhabitants Thereof*. From 1776 the Liberty Bell was rung annually on July fourth, Independence Day, until 1835 when it cracked at the funeral of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1801-1835. Years of neglect followed, but it has finally acquired its rightful place among the Nation's hallowed relics, and can now be seen near the south door on the first floor of Independence Hall.



THE STATE FLOWER

By an act of the General Assembly approved on May 5, 1933, Pennsylvania adopted the Mountain Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) as the State flower.

During the middle of June, every sunny nook of Pennsylvania's mountains shows a touch of pink for the laurel is then in full bloom.

Near Leonard Harrison State Park in Tioga County an annual laurel festival is held which attracts hundreds of spectators.



THE HEMLOCK



THE STATE BIRD

By an act of the General Assembly, approved on June 22, 1931, Pennsylvania chose the ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*) as her State game bird. The Pennsylvania ruffed grouse, sometimes called the partridge, is distinguished by its plump body, feathered legs, and mottled reddish-brown color. This protective coloring makes it possible for the ruffed grouse to conceal itself from the hunter.



STATE FLAG OF PENNSYLVANIA